



# SPOTLIGHT ON HORTHORN

October 13, 1977 • Section B



## Excel as female cross

# Shorthorn ups efficiency for cow-calf man

By Ron Hofstrand  
Vice President,  
American Shorthorn Assn.

How can I increase efficiency in my operation? Surely you've asked yourself that question or your banker has asked it for you. As with every segment of agriculture, the livestock industry is faced with problems of increasing efficiency and putting more net dollars into your pocket. With several years of extreme hardship just behind us, the stark reality of this problem should be highly evident. Many of us will have to implement changes if we are to make a satisfactory living from this great industry. Doing things the way grandpa did and just for the sake of tradition is a luxury we can no longer afford.

One alternative open to you is the use of the Shorthorn or the Shorthorn F1 female in your cow-calf operation. A very valuable lesson can be learned by observing the commercial swine industry. There are very few straight bred sow herds existing today. The hog producer has recognized the value of crossbreeding and utilizing the traits of the mother breeds. He can then in turn, use the terminal cross to produce the final product for the benefit of the rest of the industry.

The Shorthorn F1 female will fit into this category of adding mothering traits that can increase the efficiency of your cow herd. Briefly she'll add: milking ability; mothering instinct; pigmentation; improve temperament; and pass on to her calves the ability to convert and gain rapidly and produce a carcass that will marble and grade choice. Let's look at a few of these traits individually and back them up with fact.

Heterosis or hybrid vigor itself can increase productivity 5 to 20 per cent. A recent test conducted by the Canadian Agriculture Dept. utilized 1,150 hybrid cows. The tests made use of Herefords, Angus and Shorthorn cows and their reciprocal crosses with Charolais, Simmental and Limousin sires. The control group consisted of Angus-Hereford cows.

At Brandon, Manitoba, the best performing group of cows was Simmental-Shorthorn F1. As a group they weaned 55.7 pounds more than the baldies, 918 pounds more than the Simmental-Angus F1, and 23 pounds more than the Charolais-Angus. In the same test if we look at a comparison of the three maternal British breeds only, again the Shorthorn crosses produced more pounds of calf. In all cases — they weaned 23 pounds more calf than the control, compared to 16.4 for the Angus crosses, and the Herefords weaned 6 pounds less than the control.

Figure it out for yourself — 23 pounds per calf for a 100 cow unit adds 2,300 pounds across the scale. At 50 cents a pound that's an extra \$1,150 to deposit. Keep in mind that the control already had the 5-20 percent increase in production from heterosis. If a straightbred group of cows had been used, no doubt the difference in weaning weights would have been greater.

Let's assume now that we've got those extra pounds and you finish the calves off yourself. The next logical question is, will the Short-influence continue to benefit me through the feeding period. One

has only to look at numerous test station results to see that the answer is a qualified emphatic yes.

Rather than quote a number of statistics from stations, check the results for yourself at such stations as Ideal, in South Dakota, Klamath Falls in Oregon, Lake Benton, Minn., Colfax in Iowa, Clemson, S.C., Ogallala, Neb., Douglas, Manitoba, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and so on. As you will see, the results from stations from one end of the country to another consistently tell one thing, that Shorthorns indeed do gain faster. Considering that the final weight per day of age is 60 percent heritable, isn't it worth adding the Shorthorn

influence in your operation?

We now have the cattle weighing around 1,100 pounds. Next we have to wonder how they are going to grade when they hit the rail. If you have fed any number of Herefords and some of the exotics you know you have a problem reaching the choice grade, even if you feed them to the 1,200-1,300 pound range. Since its inception in 1975, the American Shorthorn Assn. has slaughtered three groups of steers. As a group they graded 80 percent, 100 percent and 90 percent choice at an average age of 14 months and 90 days on full feed. With the price spread between choice and good grades, figure out for yourself

what those extra dollars could mean to you.

Up to this point sire tests have been conducted by test stations, the government, and breed associations. Let's check the personal experience of a rancher. Jerry Bowen, a Sully County, S.D. rancher is a good example. Before the extreme drought of the past few years forced a reduction in his cow numbers, he ran 500 cows. Jerry started with Hereford — black baldy cows and crossed them with red Shorthorn bulls. By retaining most of the offspring from these crosses, today three-quarters of his cows are Shorthorn F1 crosses. Colors are red brockle

face, solid red, black and baldy.

The Bowens feel the Shorthorn influence is extremely valuable in their operation, through added milk, size and virtually elimination of prolapses, cancer eye, sun-burned udders and reduced pink eye. In case you're wondering about the fertility of the F1, AI is a big tool on this ranch. Last year every cow cycled within 21 days and a 72 percent conception rate was achieved in that period.

This ranch also feeds out their own calves and follows them to the rail. Jerry says, "We haven't had a yield grade 4 in three years. Two thirds of the carcasses are 2's and the vast majority are in the choice grade." Gains of four pounds or better aren't uncommon once the calves are on full feed. Sound like a

(Continued on page 9B)

## A LOT OF BULL?



You bet.

Just ask Shorthorn producer Bob Fuller of Steamboat Rock, Iowa. He reports bulls that are born unassisted, that wean at 518 pounds, and that gain

4.20 pounds per day on a 140-day test, and that weigh 1,189 pounds at one year.

Shorthorns have always had the ability to grade choice, so when you put it together here is a breed that does it all.

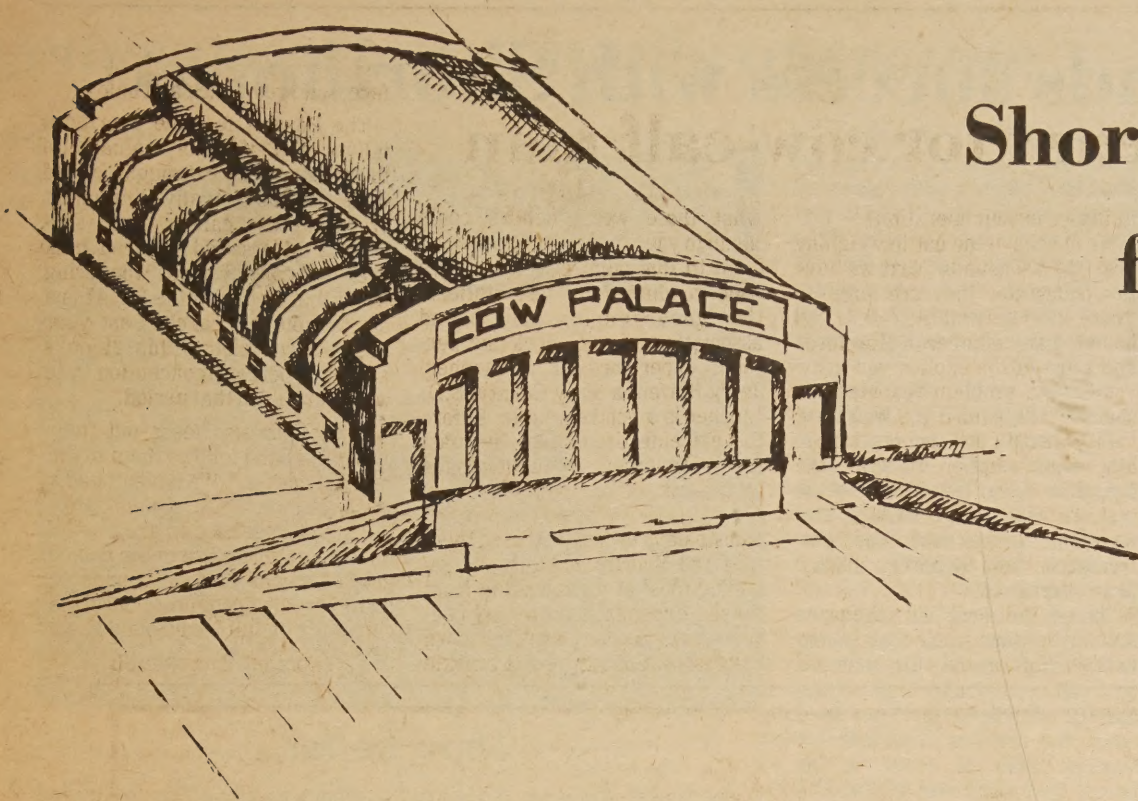
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## Shorthorn National set for Cow Palace

Shorthorn enthusiasts have trained their sights for San Francisco as the location of the American Shorthorn Assn. (ASA) annual meeting on Oct. 29-Nov. 2. Activities will take place in conjunction with the Grand National Livestock Expo at the Cow Palace with Shorthorn headquarters at the Hilton Inn.

The four day get-together includes the national show and sale, the annual meetings, the annual banquet and the crowning of the National Lassie Queen on Oct. 31.

Strong competition is expected from the Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns entered in the national show, to be judged by Jack C. Ragsdale, general manager of Sutherland Farms, Prospect, Ky. Showing is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday mornings with the second annual National Shorthorn Sale immediately following the show on Tuesday.

"Entries for the sale are selected by a committee of three from nominations received before the show," said C. D. Swaffar, executive secretary of the ASA. To be eligible for consideration for the sale, the animals must also appear in the show, and their nomination will be screened during the na-

tional show, he said.

Seventeen state Lassie queens will be competing for the national crown now worn by Rozann Larson, Onaka, S.D. They are: Sherri Fanconi, Atwater, Calif.; Kathy Payne, Danville, Ill.; Susan Wilson, Greenfield, Ind.; Tamara Thomson, Stanwood, Iowa; Karen Franken, Eason, Kan.; Kerry Braman, Ashley, Mich.; Sue Gustafson, Minn.; Sandi Weatherford, Joliet, Mont.; Darles Adams, Warrensburg, Mo.; Laura Russell, Fullerton, Neb.; Susan Clark, Bottineau, N.D.; Brenda Esty, New Albany, Ohio; Lynelle Drake, Nyssa, Ore.; Lori James, Brookings, S.D.; Melisa Shipley, Cookeville, Tenn.; Sherri Brooks, Rockwall, Texas; and Sue Raisbeck, Lancaster, Wisc.

Dr. L. Eugene Byers, ASA president, encouraged members to attend the committee meetings of their choice including: appendix registry; type; show; artificial insemination; R.O.P.; sire evaluation; promotion; and the state president's council.

Byers, a Polled Shorthorn breeder from Loudonville, Ohio, said that during the association business meeting on Monday afternoon, delegates will be discussing

and voting on proposed constitutional changes governing future ASA policy.

Three members will be elected to the ASA Board of Directors during the annual meeting. Those whose terms expire are Byers, Charles L. Curtis, Cookeville, Tenn., and H.A. Van Sant, Maxwell, Calif. All three men are eligible for re-election.

As host to the ASA convention, the city of San Francisco offers travelers two advantages. It is one of the most scenic cities in the world and one of the most compact.

San Francisco is situated on a 46 square mile peninsula bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the Golden Gate Strait and from north to east by the San Francisco Bay. Temperatures rarely rise above 75 degrees Fahrenheit or drop below 45.

Its principal attractions are the cable cars, Fisherman's Wharf, the Cannery restaurant-retail complex, Aquatic Park, Alcatraz, Chinatown, Golden Gate Park, Mission Dolores, Japan Center, Jackson Square, Ocean Beach and Seal Rocks and the North Beach night life district.



### Sights of San Francisco

The California Street cable car tracks lead past luxury hotels with lofty skyrooms, the up-turned roofs of Chinatown, the high-rising buildings of San Francisco's 'Wall Street' and an international array of restaurants — all in a steep 10-block stretch. In the distance: the super structure of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

## Shorthorns provide strength for beef programs

By C.D. Swaffar  
Executive Secretary  
American Shorthorn Assn.

Demand for Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns has been encouragingly strong since the early 1970's. Popularity is there and growing. Breeders throughout this country are experiencing this demand and reacting to it as shown by the large number of individual farm and ranch production sales we are seeing this fall. These are production sales — not dispersion sales. Breeders are reporting good interest in private treaty sales and many have already sold all available bulls.

Things look good in Shorthorn country and the red, white and roan cattle continue to be valuable assets to any cattle program. Shorthorns are one of the

few beef breeds showing an increase in the number of registrations for fiscal 1977. That is a definite plus for the popularity of the breed among many others that showed considerable declines in registrations during the same time period.

Despite the cost-income squeeze that agriculture experiences, sales are good and the profit minded cattleman is looking to Shorthorns to provide strength to his breeding programs through milking ability, ease of calving, gaining ability, carcass content, efficiency and the ability to grade. The record of Shorthorns in crossbreeding programs during the past 300 years does, in fact, convince many commercial cattlemen of the breed's superior capability to perform.

That capability to perform is

supported by the many successful beef cattle operations that can provide testimony to the profitable traits of the Shorthorn breed.

F.J. Wittaker, commercial cow/calf operator of Leadore, Idaho, "I have in the past run Angus and Hereford cattle, but these good Shorthorns please me best. They are easy to calve and I have never had a prolapse with either my cows or heifers. Nor have I had any problem with cancer eye and very little health problems."

Nebraska cattle feeder Darold Schlegel of Culbertson states, "We like the way Shorthorn cattle can be handled in confinement conditions. In the feedlot they gain fast and efficiently and make choice grade carcasses."

John J. Chrisman, Flying W

Ranch, Big Piney, Wyo., says, "The Shorthorn cross calves outweigh our other calves by 25 to 30 pounds. We keep the heifers for replacements because they have proven to be excellent mothers. They calve easily, provide sufficient milk and we hardly ever encounter any eye or udder problems."

Montana order buyer Wendell Lovely writes, "The popularity of the Shorthorn crossbred calf has made a big hit with his performance in the cattle feedlots. Many of the customers to which I send cattle through my order buying service are very flattering on the ability of these Shorthorn crossbred calves to perform."

Testimonials for any product can go on indefinitely but the point is — Shorthorns continue to make advances and changes to

meet the ever changing demands placed on today's beef cattle industry. They continue their tradition established as the first improved beef breed to be imported here.

The breed originated on the northeastern coast of England with the first real development of the breed taking place in the rich agricultural valley of the Tees River about 1600. The breed later spread to Scotland and then to America in 1783, then being called Durhams.

Two years after their arrival in Virginia, they crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into Kentucky and the qualities they possessed were in great demand and their influence was to spread rapidly across the country. Even then, they were a profitable, adaptable,

(Continued on page 5B)



# Family operation finds success with Shorthorns

By Beth Kray Miller

In 1967 when a soft-spoken, sandy-haired Purdue animal science student teamed up with an outgoing brunette, it meant the third generation of Jordans coming back to farm in Rensselaer, Ind.

Barry and his wife Anita pitched in with his parents, Carl and

be harder to manage them and get all out of the calves you deserve to," Carl said. "The other thing is that we'd have to take some ground out of production that is most suitable for corn and beans."

With neighboring land valued at more than \$3,000 per acre, the Jordans make every acre count. And each female and bull must prove

For that reason the Jordans are especially pleased with calves out of their Indiana Van Natta trophy sire, Weston Suprise 11th. They also use a Columbus son, Tea for the Tillerman, who scored an adjusted 205-day weight of over 700 pounds and more than 1,100 pounds as a yearling.

Yearling weight data receives special emphasis at Waukaru. "We've bought and will continue to buy some cattle without performance data, but where we do that we really have studied that program to be sure the performance was actually there," Barry explained.

Though the farm has purchased bulls at various ages, they prefer to buy a bull who has just sired his first calf crop. Rather than setting specific standards for their herd sires, the Jordans first look for superior lines of cattle in the breed, then select the outstanding individuals in that line.

The Jordans identify these lines by first examining herds that have improved themselves through the use of sons of their bull. They like to measure individual bulls for length and height at a year of age.

"We measure our own bulls for height at the withers and for length from the shoulder to the pinbone. That way we think we do not get just length, but some depth correlation too," Barry said.

In comparing length and height data, Barry said that length will have more relationship to growthiness than height, and that a longer bodied animal will usually be naturally taller also. Length of body is also indicative of a high yielding carcass, he said.

Barry added that like most breeders, he is critical of structural soundness and style. "It's pretty hard to sell cattle that are ugly," Barry said. "And it's not too much fun to look at cattle that are ugly."

Trimness is also given heavy emphasis at Waukaru. "A wasty animal is something we can't tolerate," Barry said. "You need to keep the Shorthorn just as clean and trim as possible. I think it has paid off for us in that the females that we have are a little cleaner made and produce that way."

The Jordans also select their



## Show heifer

The heifer shown is Waukaru Rosemary's Lady 6103x, a Tea for the Tillerman daughter out of a Weston Suprise 11th dam. She was the grand champion female at the Wisconsin state fair, the Indiana state show and was reserve grand at Ohio and the Indiana Gold Medal show. She is one of the females to be sold in Waukaru's first production sale Nov. 19.

herd intensively for the polled gene, believing polled cattle will sell at more of a premium in the future. "There are only a few people with very deep polled cattle with polled ancestry. Our buyers now are demanding almost all polled for the bulls, and we think this will be a trend we should be breeding to meet," Barry said.

Although several animals in the

Jordan herd contain some dual blood, the family does not specifically select for this type of cattle, or against it. Barry believes that breeders may spend too much time distinguishing between dual and beef cattle, rather than judging each animal on the basis of its merits.

"The question shouldn't be dual

(Continued on next page)



## Three generations

The Jordan clan showing three generations from left to right: Barry, with one-year-old daughter Anne on his knee, Anita, Jean, three-year-old Toby and Carl. Not pictured are Barry and Anita's older boys, Jeff, 9 and Mark, 7.

Jeanne, to help work over 1,000 acres of land, run a fertilizer and feed supply business and a quality herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle.

Carl's father Walter added the first registered cattle to his commercial herd in 1951. "He loved the Shorthorn cattle. That was one of his pleasures — to be able to drive out in the pasture and eyeball them," Carl said. "My interest came mostly from the children in 4-H as we needed animals for them to show."

Barry, his two brothers and a sister all had a hand in the show ring as they grew up, and Barry developed his interest into increasing numbers in the registered cow herd. Today the family corporation, Waukaru Farm, runs 125 registered brood cows, plus 20 appendix registry and commercial females.

"At one time we thought of increasing to 200 head, but it would

their worth in production and performance to stay in the herd.

"We look at background on a herd sire as far as parentage to make sure he's going to perform the way we expect him to. We want him to sire cattle that can perform as far as gainability through the carcass — the complete package. We make a point to seek out cattle that have extra length and performance," Barry said.

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Terry Jaschke for The Drovers Journal



# Shorthorn cattle at home with third generation farm family operation

Thurs., Oct. 13, 1977

The Drovers Journal

Page 5B

(Continued from preceding page)

cows versus beef cows. The question should be the right kind of cattle versus the wrong kind," he said. "There are plenty of duals that are the right kind and those that aren't."

Barry pointed to performance standards for bulls and females set by the American Shorthorn Assn. as goals all breeders could shoot for. "But I don't think you can dictate to a breed what type of cattle have to be produced. Different areas need different kinds of cattle." He added that recent show ring champions are good examples of the 'right kind', and said they represent a "forward step" for the breed.

When asked about the characteristics of a top animal, Carl listed "tremendous performance, an easy calver and one that will produce some females for him that are docile and good milkers." The Shorthorn has long been noted for excellence in these areas, he said.

The commercial buyer has con-

tinually become more exacting in his demands, Carl continued, "so if we're going to stay in the picture as a seedstock farm we need fast gaining cattle that will grade choice at 14 months of age with an acceptable carcass."

Along with carcass comparison, breeders should participate more in bull test stations, Barry said. Waukaru has started consigning bulls each year to a central Indiana bull test station. They also participate in a state all-breed bull test and sale in spring, located in the thick of commercial cow-calf country.

The Jordans feel these activities are strong commercial selling points that help them keep from becoming too show ring oriented.

"I always remember the first champion bull we bought," Carl said. "He didn't do us any good at all. He was about worthless as far as his progeny was concerned."

"He was a champion at a time when the fad was for bulls that weren't very big cattle, and we thought we had to have that to stay

in the mainstream," Barry explained.

In keeping with their eye toward economics, the herd is managed in a 'no-frills' fashion. Young cattle are maintained on silage through the growing season because the high bulk ration more closely relates to what the commercial man would feed. If corn is fed, it includes the chopped cob to reduce ration cost and stretch the corn supply.

Calving season starts in January with calves born outside or in a shed during bad weather. Barry will help a first calf heifer that is having calving problems, but older females that have trouble are culled.

Because they are located in a selenium deficient area, all calves receive a selenium injection at birth. "We just started with the shots this year. We had lost a calf this spring and the only thing we could trace it to was white muscle disease. This year we've had no problems," Barry said.

Calves are started on creep in the fall just before weaning. The



Brood cows

The cows shown are "typical of the clean, long cows we talked about in the article," Barry said. Some were purchased with the Hi Way herd in North Dakota in 1973.

cows receive excess roughage such as hay or pasture on corn stalks during the winter months. Heifers calving late in the season or those nursing calves in late fall are fed some additional silage.

Calves are weaned at 7-7½ months of age and further inspection for replacements is made. Barry commented that he likes to begin evaluating calves the first few days of their life before they have any environmental influence. "We don't make the decisions then but we sure know which ones are the good ones," he said.

Most calves have been sold to purebred producers with about 25 per cent going to commercial herds. The bottom end are sent to the feedyard.

This year however, Waukaru is planning its first production sale Nov. 19 and will offer the entire

1977 heifer calf crop. "This is the first year we have felt like we were in the position where we were producing enough of the same kind of cattle to merchandise in a sale. This is our first sale and we want to get started off right so that is why we are offering all the female calves," Barry said.

"If you know at a sale that somebody will be holding back the top end, you're not near as interested in going," Carl added.

"I don't think we've ever subscribed to extremes, I think instead we've tried to produce something we thought was superior in performance and total usefulness," Barry said. "We don't probably have necessarily the very biggest at times but we have tried to produce a line of cows that will be productive all the way through."



Lowland pasture

These cows and calves are grazing on low lying pasture that is susceptible to flooding, although Barry explained that dredging has helped stop the problem. The heifer calf in the foreground is a March calf that represents the cross of Weston Surprise 11th on a dual cow. The bull calf to her right is a May calf by Tea for the Tillerman.

## Shorthorns provide strength

(Continued from Page 3B)

all-purpose, universal type that fitted the needs of America's fast growing agricultural economy.

Shorthorns were popular with the early settlers for milk and meat and were able power for wagon and plow as well. The breed followed wagon trains across the Great Plains into the west and the northwest.

Even in its early history in this country, the breed was truly recognized because of the genetic strength it could provide in upgrading other cattle. It could easily be bred to the Spanish breed (Longhorn) brought earlier by the Spanish conquistadors. The acquaintance of these two breeds probably occurred in Kansas during the Civil War era when the great beef trails boomed from Texas to the Kansas railroad cattle towns. They became the foundation for the most extensive beef production system ever known in any country.

Even today, there are more cattle carrying Shorthorn blood throughout the world than that of any other foundation breed. Over

30 other recognized breeds have Shorthorn parentage. The breed has assisted in making beef big business in America and today countless successful commercial operations have Shorthorn blood as their "base." Just like clockwork, these operations use Shorthorn bulls to reinstate those fundamental beef making qualities that are so essential to profitable production.

What is today a great partner in the Shorthorn industry — Polled Shorthorns — became the first major beef breed to originate in America, having their origin in Minnesota in 1881 on the Col. McCormick Reeve farm. Polled Shorthorns are an all-American product and possess the same qualities for quick adaptability, efficiency and popularity as their horned counterparts.

Because Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns are a closely-knit, harmonious family, with both recording in the same Herd Book, they have added appeal and growth potential. Breeders infuse the blood of both branches of the breed into their improvement pro-

grams and can expand their market potential by having available both horned and polled seedstock to suit buyer preference.

(Continued on Page 12B)

## SPOTLIGHT ON SHORTHORN

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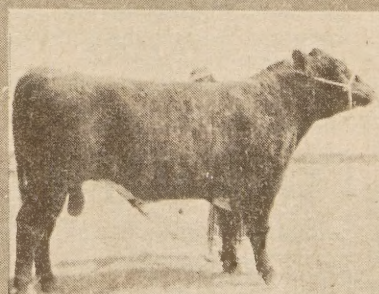
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# Breeders divided on appendix registry issue

In 1972 a simple program, called the Appendix Registry, was started at the American Shorthorn Assn. It was designed to stimulate interest in crossbreeding, add value to commercial females, and generate revenue for the association.

After a certain percentage is reached, cattle in the appendix registry are allowed to show and sell with Shorthorns that are registered in the ASA herd book. However, no means were provided for the appendix cattle to enter the herd book themselves.

Therein lies the crux of a difficult situation. The growth of the appendix program exceeded all expectations of ASA officials. It has expanded beyond crossbred cattle to include breeders of Irish Shorthorns and Milking Shorthorns whose cattle are ineligible for registry, or in the case of the

'milkers,' owners who wish to avoid paying the larger fee required to dual register in the ASA herd book.

The appendix cattle have been successful in the show ring and commanded top sale prices. Breeders of the cattle have made substantial financial investments and are pushing for a way to get them eligible for registry in the ASA herd book.

Breeders who did not include bloodlines from the appendix program but have continuously paid up registrations in the herd book are strongly opposed to this, and some have suggested that the appendix cattle be banned from the show ring and from sales. Some with predominant Milking Shorthorn bloodlines who paid large fees to dual register their cattle in the ASA herd book are also opposed.

Caught between is the ASA board

of directors, and the man in charge of the appendix registry program, Ted Aegerter. "We're a purebred organization and we get very careful when we think about undoing what it has taken many years to accomplish," he said.

"Some members say to abolish the appendix registry system. But how can we break faith with the owners of all the cattle in the program? On the other hand, if we let the appendix cattle in, we would be breaking faith with all those who have kept their registration up and some who have paid to get their cattle into the book."

## Background

The problem actually began in 1948, long before the system was even thought of. At this time the American Shorthorn Assn. consisted of both beef and milking cattle. The milking segment, however, split off and began its own

record keeping association.

"The rule currently says that any cattle that trace back to 1948, before the split, are eligible for registry in the herd book at a substantially higher fee," Aegerter said.

The high fees were levied to reward those who had not split from the ASA and had kept paid up registrations. The same fees, however, influenced some breeders of the Milking Shorthorns to enter their animals in the appendix registry instead, at a lower rate. Knowing that they were ineligible for an ASA herd book number.

## Irish Imports

New problems have developed since the importation of Shorthorns from Ireland. Like the American group, at one time the Irish Society split into two segments where one group stopped keeping association records. The groups rejoined, however, and the cattle that had interrupted pedigrees were admitted through an inspection upgrading program.

"Our current policy toward the Irish cattle is that if an animal can be traced to the Coates herd book it can be registered in the ASA herd

book. The animals that do not have continuous pedigrees from the association may not," Aegerter said.

## Opinion

Because of the controversy, the ASA issued an opinion poll to register the feelings of association members and help the board make a decision as to the future of the appendix program. Although it did record opinion, it did not help make an easy decision because members turned out about half for admitting appendix cattle to the herd book, and about half against, with a slight edge for those against.

"Some members want them out, some want them in, the owners want them in, non-owners don't and very strong feelings on both sides," Aegerter said.

An informal polling conducted by the Drovers Journal confirmed the findings of the ASA. Breeders were split 50-50 as to what should be done and generally outspoken in their opinion. The following represents interviews obtained with some breeders who were willing to go on record. They are presented in an attempt to list both sides of the issue, favoring neither.

## Members comment...

### Dick Braman

### Ashley, Mich.

Dick Braman was one of the first advocates of allowing Milking Shorthorns into the ASA herd book. His herd is largely made up of these dual cattle and he estimates that he has spent more than \$5,000 registering his cattle in the ASA book.

"The Milking Shorthorn and the Beef Shorthorn were one before they split off in 1948. Everything I've got traces back to before the split. As far as I'm concerned they're pure cattle," Braman said.

Although he could have spent less money and registered the cattle in the appendix registry program, "they wouldn't have been pure cattle then, in my opinion," he explained. After having spent the money to get his cattle into the herd book, Braman is now strongly opposed to talk of allowing the appendix cattle in.

"No, I don't agree with the appendix registry program and I don't believe they should be allowed in the herd book. I spent thousands of dollars to do it legal and they they could sneak in the back door," he said.

Braman also objects to the showing of appendix registry cattle with those that are registered in the ASA herd book. "If I get beat by an appendix registry animal, that makes me disgusted and mad. Because if I could infuse a touch of Maine-Anjou in my Shorthorns, I probably could win the shows too. It's an unfair advantage."

"Actually you could use any

upgrading program you want, Simmentals, Hereford, Angus, Ayrshire. But we have people in the breed who dual registered their cattle in both books and it cost them money to do this. I object to letting the appendix cattle in and I don't think it's right," he said.

### Carvin Guy Veblen, S.D.

Carvin Guy figures that he has spent about \$20,000 double registering Milking Shorthorns in the ASA beef book. "I know one year I paid, just for pedigrees on the operation, well it came to something over \$7,000," he said. He does not own any appendix cattle, however feels they should be allowed into the ASA herd book once the animals pass inspection and reach a certain percentage.

"Our association needs all the good cattle in this nation — we need them for the numbers and I think there's a good percentage of those that will do the industry some good," he said.

Guy feels that by allowing appendix cattle into the herd book it would help cut down on illegal registrations. "There's so many outlaws in this nation that we've got them in there anyway and we've had them in there for the past 15 years," he said.

He suggested that cattle that have passed inspection for Shor-

thorn characteristics should also be at least 15/16 for females, and 31/32 for bulls before they can be entered in the ASA herd book. A fee of at least \$100 per animal could be charged in addition.

"We had to pay \$250 on the females and \$800 on the bulls I'm not opposed to the high price getting them in, but I think it was too steep getting out of the dairy. It cost us \$500 to get the bulls out of the dairy," he said. "But we've had the top bull in the nation the last two years out of our herd and legally registered so I feel rewarded a little for this."

Guy added that at present the appendix registry program is a

(Continued on next page)

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# Breeders comment on appendix registry

The Drovers Journal  
Thurs., Oct. 13, 1977 Page 7B

(Continued from preceding page)  
discouragement to Shorthorn youth because it is a dead end program. "If we're starting up young people, which is our main ambition, there is (currently) nothing there for them at all.

"The leaders in our breed ought to be more progressive and not hold back any of the industry. If they hadn't held back they wouldn't have had a Maine-Anjou association. They shouldn't have had to start a new organization," Guy said.

## Dick Judy Mankato, Kan.

Dick Judy manages a small herd of Shorthorns in North Central Kansas that are purebred Irish cattle, or of predominant Irish breeding. He began importing as early as 1973, and feels the Irish cattle should be allowed into the ASA herd book.

"All of our Irish cattle date back to the Coates herd book, but some of them have interruptions in their background registration," he explained. Those with the interruptions are not eligible for the herd book but are listed in the appendix registry.

"There were a few herds of Shorthorns in Ireland where the breeders were not particularly enchanted with the Scottish Shorthorns. When the Scottish Shorthorn became predominant in Ireland as it is here, they chose not to go that route and they were called backward and everything else — so they just dropped from the society," Judy said.

Records on the cattle were continued, however, by the official livestock inspectors of the Irish government, Judy said. These inspectors maintain a comprehensive recording system on all cattle, registered or commercial, in the country. They monitor individual herds and are familiar with the breeding program at each farm.

"Our cattle have been under the same inspector since 1930. He knows exactly every animal that's been on the place and he says the breeding is all Shorthorn. There are testimonials from senior representatives in the department of agriculture that these are purebred Shorthorns," he said.

Judy feels that allowing the Irish cattle in would also help prevent counterfeit registration on animals that contain a percentage of another breed. "There's no point in going out and sneaking in the Maine-Anjous and stuff like that when the genetics exist in the Shorthorn breed. We are trying to approach the thing in a straightforward, above-the-board way.

"I think the American Shorthorn Assn. should be realistic and recognize that if they are good cattle that breeders think will contribute to the breed, and if they blood type Shorthorn, and these do, that they're going to find their way into the purebred cattle one way or another. They

might as well be legal," Judy said.

When asked if Irish cattle owners should be subject to the large fee that Milking Shorthorn owners pay if they chose to dual register their cattle, Judy said a better system would be to refund the money to those owners.

"Most herd books require a bit more money to register an imported animal. But if they were born in this country, they shouldn't," he said.

Judy would not favor allowing all appendix registry cattle into the herd book because they are not necessarily purebred Shorthorns, he said.

"The Irish cattle are purebred Shorthorns. That in itself should qualify them. They have a great deal to contribute to the American Shorthorn. When crossed with an American Shorthorn they provide frame, growthiness, milk and a lot of the other things that many of our domestic Shorthorn cattle need," he said.

## Martin Nold Gettysburg, S.D.

Martin Nold likes to combine growth, do-ability and thickness in his cow herd to produce large framed calves that have retained top muscling. He does not own any appendix registry cattle and has minimal dual influence in his herd.

"Our breed is dominated by people who have some other business besides cattle. So by the time they realize they need an effect, why they want to do something five minutes ago yesterday. Consequently everything is a crisis," he said.

Nold feels that appendix cattle could be allowed into the herd book if they pass a visual inspection and pedigree test. "If they're of sufficient quality and quantity and have Shorthorn parentage I have no objections," he said. "But I'd request a panel of five people that are extremely well versed in livestock, particularly Shorthorns, to head an inspection panel."

The five people should not be from the breed association or be from a university. They should be appointed by the association with approval from the membership, he said.

"An animal with utility, function, quality and economy — as long as they have those four things in mind I don't mind them coming in as long as we can demonstrate the purity of the Shorthorn background," Nold added.

Irish Shorthorns are not necessarily any better or worse than those in the herd book, he said. "They are enjoying heterosis. You take those genes

that have separated for 100 years and you're doing the same thing as crossbreeding. The true cattleman will have to detect how much advantage from the Irish or dual is straight heterosis, versus how much is genetic."

When asked if the Irish cattle or appendix cattle should be allowed to show with those in the herd book Nold answered, "I recognize your question but I have a terrible time answering it. I'm not all that scared of competition, in fact I think it's a fine thing. But unfair competition — heterosis is heterosis. You can take a crossbred and beat any straight bred."

"I feel we have to keep our breed governed by the dictation of the total beef industry. That keeps us from going off to the left or the right. If we don't get this show ring thing under greater control the pendulum will swing too far the other way and then we lose respect from people outside the breed."

## Warren Lakamp Jacksonville, Ill.

"Although some Irish cattle I've seen could help my herd, I don't think they should be accepted into the herd book," said Illinois Shorthorn breeder Warren Lakamp. "They (the American Shorthorn Assn.) made that decision once and I don't think they can back off from it now."

He is also opposed to allowing appendix cattle into the herd book for the same reasons. "When that appendix program was set up it was a dead end. They were never to be put into the herd book. Now they want to back off that and I don't think it's right," he said.

When questioned about the performance of the appendix cattle as compared to those registered in the ASA herd book, and their ability to improve the breed Lakamp said, "It kind of depends on what you call improving the breed. That's just my opinion. As far as getting size, yes, that's right. But as far as meat and muscling that I think could be worked on, I definitely doubt it."

Lakamp suggested that more work on the carcass traits of the appendix cattle should be done

before breeders become sold on their yielding ability. He has no appendix cattle in his herd at the present time.

"I think it's probably 10 people to one that don't approve of the appendix cattle going in the herd book, but they've (the ASA) got a fear that if they don't put these cattle in the herd book at a certain percentage there's going to be a big law suit and the ASA can't afford it," he said.

Apart from the merits of each side, Lakamp urged the ASA board to come to a decision. "There's no use putting it off. The board had better made a decision and stick with it," he said.

Lakamp ended the telephone interview by saying, "Don't make it sound too rough now. Because I've got to live with those people. I've had Shorthorns for 37 years."

## Harold Thieman Concordia, Mo.

Thieman's Polled Shorthorns recently celebrated their 75th anniversary sale in the family run 200 head purebred operation. Both Harold and his son Jim are well known in Shorthorn circles and are active in many breed activities.

The Thieman herd does not contain any appendix registry animals, and a very few that have Milking Shorthorn bloodlines. Harold considers the Milking Shorthorn cattle to be purebred, and feels that most breeders who have these cattle paid the fee to enter them in the herd book, and did not use the appendix registry. On the other hand, he feels that the cattle in the appendix registry are not purebred and should not be admitted into the herd book.

"Appendix registry cattle can be any halfblood, crossbred, whatever. The dual cattle are purebred Shorthorns. We can't speak of them in the same context as the appendix registry animals," he said.

Harold feels that the appendix registry program should not have been started and should be "scrapped right now." Although the performance of some appendix registry cattle is better than that of those in the herd book, Harold attributes this to the predictable hybrid vigor of a crossbred.

"But as far as it going on, the breeding potential is rather unpredictable. And why disturb several hundred years of breeding? That is why the Shorthorn breed is the greatest crossing breed on the face of the earth," he said.

Thieman also believes that appendix registry cattle should not be allowed to show with those in the herd book. "There are a lot of Shorthorn breeders that have cattle that go back hundreds of years and they've got them pure back to when the breed originally started. And they've paid a lot of money in order to do this. I think it's unfair to allow those people with crossbreds to come in and take their place right with them," he said.

Harold admitted that it would be a hard task for the association to try and please everyone, "but it's like suppose 100 people decide they want to do something and three decide something different. Do we have to go along with the three?" he said.

"The three squeal loud because they have invested money in the hopes of making a quick buck,"

(Continued on Page 12B)



## THE '77 NATIONAL "DECLARATION OF QUALITY" SHORTHORN SALE NOVEMBER 1, 1977 in THE COW PALACE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL SHOW

The sale will begin immediately following the National Show approximately 1:00 P.M. November 1st, 1977

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## Right machine for job

# Little gas 'sipper' may be better

By Dale O. Hull

You don't put a full load of hay in the bunk if only one steer comes out to eat — so the old saying goes. It works the same way when you use your large farm tractor for a passenger carrier and to do the small chore jobs around the farm or the ranch.

By 1977 standards, it takes about two gallons of fuel an hour to run the engine of a 50-hp chore tractor when it's setting idle; one of the 100-hp+ tractors that we now use will gulp up 2½ to 4 gallons of diesel an hour just to run idle standing still. The smaller engines use fuel at a rate more proportional to the type of job you want done. A small tractor with 70 cubes tested at Nebraska used only 0.4 gallons per hour of gasoline equivalent to run idle.

Good farm managers now pay a lot of attention to matching the power unit to the job. Some implement manufacturers provide a

pickup or tractor. Most can be done better by a smaller, more maneuverable vehicle that is a miser on gas and can go almost anywhere without damage to crops and can be substituted for a golf cart.

For just transportation, farmers and ranchers first began using the then new off-the-highway motorbikes or "scooters" as some called them. Many are still in use. The Department of Transportation, for example, estimates there still are 100,000 of them in the state of Iowa, many of which are on farms. Farmers learned, however, that this was not the answer. They wanted something inexpensive to operate, but more comfortable, that could carry two persons when necessary. Even more important, it should be able to carry hand tools, equipment and/or supplies. They were looking for a smaller, lower-priced version of a pickup that even a housewife could use.

About that time the three-wheel "fun" vehicles were coming on the market to provide fast, low-cost transportation for recreation. Many farmers tried them and found they were more like what they wanted. But they were built too light and without proper suspension for going over rough terrain. They would give a good ride on a smooth, hard surface, but across fields, up and down hills, through wooded areas the ride was far too rough for personnel and vehicle. Many also did not have a box and enough power to carry materials.

As manufacturers became aware of the agricultural market, they redesigned their equipment or made new models to meet the farmer's and rancher's needs.

They beefed up the front wheel support, added hydraulic and/or coil spring supports for all three wheels, added a dump box that could carry about 1/4 ton and was large enough for a decent load of bulky items. Extra needed power was provided by going from 5 or 8-hp engines to from 12 to 20-hp. Transmissions were changed from chain drive to heavy duty gear driven transaxles. Lights were added as standard to extend the working hours. They beefed up the rear end and added a hitch so a wagon or trailer could be towed to double or triple hauling capacity. Bar or lug type flotation tires were made standard or optional for greater traction and pulling power in wet, sandy, peat or muddy areas. Other improvements were also added.

Farmers and ranchers looked and approved. They, however, suggested accessories be made available to further broaden the vehicle's uses or add to the driver's

comfort. A front mounted utility blade was the first offered as it was useable for so many jobs the year around. An optional cab protected the operator in rainy or cold winter weather. Some accessories used with larger garden tractors were found to be suitable. Manufacturers are now studying how to add a power take-off...one has already offered one.

Farm labor rates have climbed on almost a straight line since the early '60s. As costs increased, more farmers recognized that paying help to walk from job to job was not efficient. They can ride in 1/5th to 1/10th the time, with less fatigue. Even big six-footers can ride a mini-truck in comfort.

On jobs that require frequent getting on and off larger vehicles, users report impressive time savings. The seat is low enough on a mini-truck that many jobs can be done without getting off the vehicle.

Most owners of min-trucks also have one or more pickups, but these are being used more and more for highway travel. The mini-trucks, for the most part, are off-the-highway vehicles which has its advantages. It is not in town when it is needed, the help do not tie it up for pleasure driving. It is available for those errands that need to be run, and operating cost is up to 50% less.

Pickups, like other farm equipment, are getting larger. Although farmers own more ½ ton pickups than ¾ ton, the trend is to larger vehicles. According to Doane's surveys, 20% more farmers plan to buy ¾ ton than plan to buy ½ ton models.

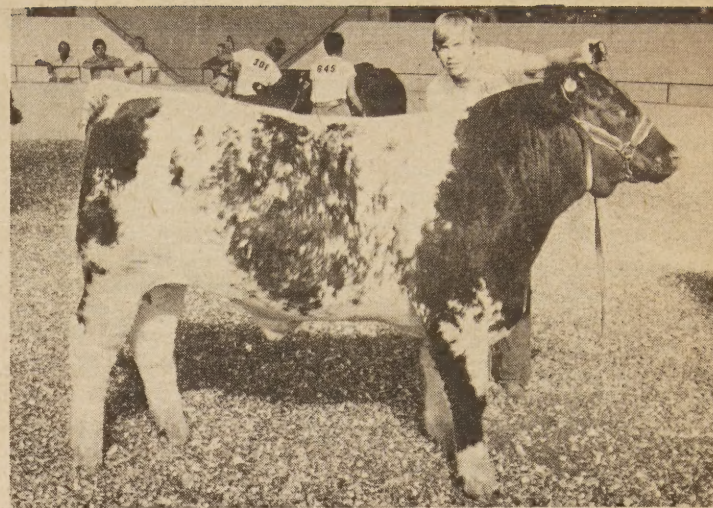
If energy allocation comes, as some predict, more farmers and ranchers will give serious consideration to the mini-truck. It can well fill the gap between walking and the use of large trucks or tractors that would be highly inefficient in their returns for the amount of fuel (and investment) involved.

The manufacturers of the new three-wheel mini-trucks for agricultural use include: Cushman Div. OMC, Lincoln, Neb., 68501; Promark Products of Ohio, Norwalk, Ohio 44857; Snow Corp., Omaha, Neb. 68112. They will be glad to supply further information.

### Uses For Mini-Trucks

SPRING — Fence repair, checking field work and crops, taking food to field workers, pruning shrubs or vines, servicing equipment in the field, moving portable farrowing houses, checking poultry buildings, spraying or mowing fence rows or lawns.

SUMMER — cleaning lots, checking fields, cementing or graveling small areas, servicing



## Champion Shorthorn steer

Loren Tejkl, Jr., 16, Leigh, Neb. showed the champion Shorthorn market steer at the 4-H beef show during the Nebraska State Fair. The home-bred 19-month-old steer weighed 1,208 pounds and had an average daily gain of 2.57 pounds. Loren, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Loren Tejkl, Sr., was awarded a \$100 premium by the Nebraska Shorthorn Assn.

irrigation equipment, retying vines after storms, cleaning and disinfecting bins before refilling, fly control in feed lots, checking livestock in fields, rounding up cattle, mosquito control — ponds and farmsteads, hauling sacks or cans.

FALL — Assistance in harvesting, moving "You Pick Them" people to and from orchards, assisting in frost control,

moving produce to roadside stands, moving tires to hold down covers on trench silos.

WINTER — snow removal, gather wood for fireplace, checking out buildings, hay to livestock in field, checking watering equipment.

(Editor's Note: Dale Hull is a professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State University).



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Fence checking and repair, checking field work and crops for progress, stock water ponds and reservoirs, servicing equipment in the field, rounding up cattle, bringing in newborn calves for treatment, moving litters of small pigs to the nursery, servicing and operation of irrigation equipment, weed spraying in and around buildings, treating feed lots for insect control, spraying fence rows, and mowing farmsteads and fence rows are a few farm jobs that a mini-truck can handle. These and many other jobs do not require a

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### Junior Directors

Directors of the American Junior Shorthorn Assn. are (1 to r): Dale Nuss, Marion, Kan.; John Gunn, Greenfield, Ind., president; Marlan Korthaus, Walcott, Iowa; Rex Tribbett, Linden, Ind., vice president; Lynn Ewald, Waldorf, Minn.; Kay Aegerter, Seward, Neb., secretary-treasurer; Deby Tague, Gallatin, Mo.; Melody Taylor, Prairie City, Ill.; and Margaret McCullough, Allerton, Iowa, public relations.

## Junior organization provides activities for involvement

Enthusiasm, willingness to learn, fresh ideas, good times and long hours of hard work make any organization work and the American Junior Shorthorn Association (AJSA) is no exception to that age old proven statement.

The AJSA encompasses 49 states and Canada and includes some 3,000 active members, ages nine to 21, all joined together through the local active participation in activities into a national movement to promote Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle and to contribute to the development of the cattle industry everywhere.

Nationally, the organization is under the leadership of John M. Gunn, a 20-year-old Indiana Shorthorn cattleman and Purdue University student.

Joining Gunn in leadership roles as national officers are Rex Tribbett, vice president, Linden, Ind.; Kay Aegerter, secretary-treasurer, Seward, Neb.; and Margaret McCullough, public relations, Allerton, Ia. Other members of the board of directors are Dae Nuss, Marion, Kan.; Marlan Korthaus, Walcott, Ia.; Lynn Ewald, Waldorf, Minn.; Deby Tague, Gallatin, Mo.; and Melody Taylor, Prairie City, Ill.

These nine young adults assume the responsibilities of governing the association, making new policies, setting up new programs

and providing the leadership to encourage active involvement for all junior members.

The National Youth Conference, an important highlight of each year, brought together delegates from 14 states to exchange ideas, to compete in national contests and to plan association activities for the coming year. State representatives compete at the national level in public speaking, outstanding club, scrapbooks, state mottos and showmanship contests.

Another highlight of the organization's national programs for its many active members is the National Shorthorn Heifer Show. This year, 164 excellent Shorthorn heifers were entered in the strong competition held at Des Moines, Iowa.

The highest award given a member of AJSA for superior work with Shorthorn cattle is the Junior Breeder Award. This coveted honor is given annually during the designated National Shorthorn Show — this year in San Francisco.

The AJSA is proud of its membership made up of young people with enthusiasm, pride, ability and desire to succeed. Each year, \$400 academic scholarships are awarded to three AJSA members who excel in the areas of academics, community work, agriculture and their con-

tributions to the development of Shorthorns. These Don Longley Memorial and Shorthorn Foundation Scholarship recipients are announced each year during the annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Association.

Quality does not necessarily demand or grow out of quantity.

Gunn, a student at Purdue University, has been busy with leadership activities in junior Shorthorn associations, serving as vice president and president of the Indiana group. As a national director he was elected secretary-treasurer and vice

president before becoming national president.

Gunn was a member of the National Honor Society, Letterman's Club, Key Club, listed in Who's Who Among American High School Students, a member of FFA and a ten year 4-H member. At Purdue, he is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho and Block and Bridle. He is a member of the Hancock County Cattlemen's Association has served as assistant superintendent at county 4-H beef shows and taught younger 4-H members the skills of fitting and showing beef cattle. He was instrumental in organizing the

1977 Indiana Junior Shorthorn Heifer Preview Show.

The Indiana youth is a recipient of the Don Longley Memorial Shorthorn Scholarship, numerous beef awards and trophies in the areas of achievement, leadership and citizenship. He enjoys sports and plans to work in some area of the beef cattle industry upon graduation from college.

Gunn's recent show ring winnings include top showman at the 1977 Indiana Junior Show and the National Shorthorn Heifer Show in Des Moines, Reserve Champion female at Indiana and a summer yearling class winner at the 1976 Indiana State Fair Gold Medal Show. He was named the top showman over all 4-H beef exhibitors at the 1977 State Fair in Indiana.

Gunn's father, James C., first purchased registered Shorthorns in 1940, having raised grade Shorthorns in their commercial herd for several years. The herd now includes 25 purebred females, mostly purchased from the Orville Stangl herd of Java, S.D. These females are bred to the herd sire, Kenmar Edmond 42B, purchased in 1975, and to Kenmar Leader 14D.

## Rise in cow-calf efficiency told

(Continued from page 2B)  
booster of the Shorthorn F1 female? You bet!

So far we've added dollars with a heavier calf at weaning, a faster gaining animal in the feedlot and more choice carcasses on the rail. A few more traits that can benefit you are: pigmentation, milking ability and grading ability on your Hereford cow base. On a group of Angus cows we can add size, increase gains and quiet that black critter down.

Hopefully this article has pointed out a few alternatives that may benefit you. Utilize them as you wish. Perhaps the quickest way to obtain Shorthorn F1 females short of buying them, is raising them yourself. As with all breeds there are lines within the breed that can suit your needs better than others, so do your selecting carefully. I'm confident that the Shorthorn influence can add dollars to your operation. Let me know how you come out.

**We give thanks for "Tank" FOR SALE**  
**A number of top bulls groups of females bred to TANK**

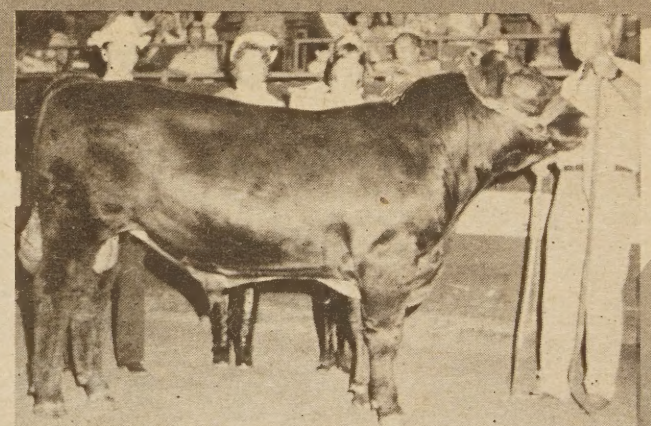
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## the G9's continue in the Spotlight

We will be exhibiting at the American Royal in Kansas City and North American Livestock Exposition in Louisville. Stop by and see the show string.

### HERD SIRES:

Millbrook Ransom G9  
Sutherland Ransom 179  
Sutherland Ransom 165  
Sutherland Ransom 184  
Sutherland Ransom 185



**Sutherland Ransom 179**

Res. Jr. & Res. Grand Champion—Indiana State Fair  
Junior Champion—Kentucky State Fair  
Grand Champion—Tennessee State Fair

### Selling at the Tennessee National

An outstanding polled son of G9, Sutherland Ransom 206 (7-2-76), 205 da. wt. 538 lbs.; 365 da. act. wt. 1,075 lbs. Also a junior heifer calf (1-12-77) Sutherland Lily 278, a full sister to the April '77 Cookeville sale champion bull. She was first place junior heifer calf and reserve calf champion at Tennessee State Fair.

### We will have a strong consignment

in Denver both in the yards and on the hill. We have an excellent set of bulls, both commercial and purebred for sale here at the farm.

**Sutherland**  
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One of the truly great Production Sales of the Decade! Selling the Breed's Best Bloodlines—Bred to the Breed's Great Sires! The cattle are modern, well-muscled, and polled!

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**Rt. 1, Corydon, Iowa 50060**  
**Ph: 515/872-1975**

**Check Oct. 6 Drovers Journal for further details.**



# Lassie queens vie for national crown in San Francisco



Rozann Larson  
National Shorthorn Lassie Queen

With a backdrop of cable cars, the splendor of the Golden Gate Bridge and the enchantment of Chinatown to accent the spirit and the excitement of the stock show and rodeo, the 1977-78 National Shorthorn Lassie Queen will be crowned at an annual banquet in San Francisco, Oct. 31.

The event will climax three days of appearances, interviews and judging during the annual meeting and national show for the American Shorthorn Assn. in conjunction with the Grand National Livestock Expo at the Cow Palace.

Promoting Shorthorns makes a busy schedule for any Lassie Queen as she presents awards, meets people, travels for personal appearances and assists with all types of publicity and communication activities. She knows about Shorthorns, she knows about beef cattle and she knows about people. She is public relations, advertising and promotion all in one as she serves as the official good-will representative for the oldest recognized breed of beef cattle in America.

Seventeen state queens will be competing for the national crown now worn by Rozann Larson, Onaka, S.D. It will be a time for meeting other state queens, viewing some of the best Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns in the country and one more opportunity for these enthusiastic young ladies clad in tartan plaid to promote the red, white and roan cattle they support.

Lassie Queens competing in San Francisco include: Sherri Fanconi, Atwater, Calif.; Kathy Payne, Danville, Ill.; Susan Wilson, Greenfield, Ind.; Tammara Thomson, Stanwood, Iowa; Karen Franken, Eason, Kan.; Kerry Braman, Ashley, Mich.; Sue Gustafson, Minn.; Sandi Weatherford, Joliet, Mont.; Darles Adams, Warrensburg, Mo.; Laura Russell, Fullerton, Neb.; Susan Clark, Bottineau, N.D.; Brenda Esty, New Albany, Ohio; Lynelle Drake, Nyssa, Ore.; Lori James, Brookings, S.D.; Melisa Shipley, Cookeville, Tenn.; Sherri Brooks, Rockwall, Texas; and Sue Raisbeck, Lancaster, Wisc.



Sherri Fanconi  
California



Sandi Weatherford  
Big Sky



Kathy Payne  
Illinois



Susan Wilson  
Indiana



Karen Franken  
Kansas



Tammara Thomson  
Iowa

## THE BEST IN PERFORMANCE TESTED Sires

— featuring the daughters of MITCHELL BULLDOZER who gained 4.25 lbs. per day on official 140 day test. His daughters will be bred to S V MAX X, a 3/4 brother gained 4.16 at the Bronson, Iowa official 140 day test.

## SHORTHORNS & POLLED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

**HAROLD GRIEPENTROG**  
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## Packard - Heckendorf Dispersion Reduction Shorthorn - Polled Shorthorn Sale

**22 Bulls • 25 Pairs • 18 Junior Heifers**

**Sale begins 12 Noon**

The sale will be held at Packard Ranch, 16 miles east of Colorado Springs on Highway 24, then 7 1/2 miles North on Colorado 217. Follow ranch signs. This will be a complete dispersion of the Packard Ranch Herd due to the sale of their Limon Ranch. Heckendorf will reduce the numbers of their herd due to the extreme drought conditions in their area. Both of these herds have produced bulls that have been popular with commercial breeders throughout the Rocky Mountain area. The females selling will be the ones that have made these two herds famous.

**Friday, October 28, 1977**

**Elbert, Colorado**

**Two Reputation Herds**

**Present You a Great Opportunity**

**Sale Headquarters** - will be the Four Season Motor Inn, 2886 South Circle Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901. Phone - 303/576-5900. Make your reservations direct.

**Pre-Sale Gathering** - The Packard - Heckendorf Families will host a Pre-Sale Get-Together from 7:00 to 9:30 P.M., Thursday evening, October 27th at the Sale Headquarters. Everyone is invited to attend.

**Delivery offer** - Packard-Heckendorf guarantees that it will cost no more than \$50 per head to deliver your purchases to Central points throughout the continental United States or nearest Canadian Port of Entry.

Phone to use Sale Day  
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Plan now to attend ...  
**LEN-RU-FARMS**  
**SHORTHORN**  
**PRODUCTION SALE**  
Spencer, Iowa  
**November 14, 1977**  
Watch Drovers for details  
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Kerry Braman  
Michigan



Brenda Esty  
Ohio



Lori James  
South Dakota



Sherri Brooks  
Texas



Laura Russell  
Nebraska



Sue Gustafson  
Minnesota



Melisa Shipley  
Tennessee



Lynelle Drake  
Oregon



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Wisconsin



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North Dakota



Darles Adams  
Missouri

## B & F OIL CO. SHORTHORN DISPERSAL

### Lots Selling Include

- 28 Open Heifers
- 24 Bull Calves (6 & 7 mo. of age)
- 3 Service age bulls
- 3 Yearling bulls
- 44 Cows with calves at side
- 56 Bred cows

October 29  
1 p.m.  
Paden, Okla.

At the ranch, located 5 mi. east of Prague, 1 1/4 mi. north, 1/4 east. Or 2 mi. west of Paden, 1 1/4 mi. north, and 1/4 mi. east.



A sample of the bred cows selling.



Another of the bred cows selling October 29.

Cattlemen, now is your opportunity to purchase Shorthorn cattle from the heart of one of the finest herds in Central Oklahoma.

Dub Venable for The Drovers Journal

For further information, please contact:

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( Club Calves &  
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## ROLYN POLLED SHORTHORNS

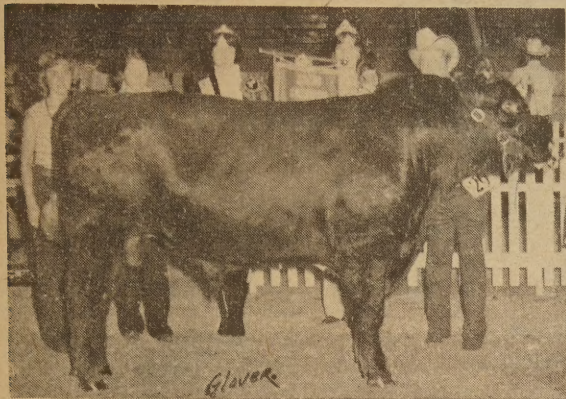
See our consignments  
at the Following Sales:

- 11-13 Princeton Shorthorn Club Calf Sale, Princeton, Ill.
- 12-2 Illinois State Polled Shorthorn Sale, Macomb, Ill.
- 12-10 Central Illinois Shorthorn Sale, Clinton, Ill.



1977-76 All American and National  
Show Calf Champion





### Kentucky State Fair Shorthorn champions

Green Ridge Beacon L 64 (pictured at left) was the grand and senior champion bull of the Kentucky State Fair, Louisville. The bull is owned jointly by Green Ridge Shorthorns, Elkhart, Ill., and The Jerry Taylor Family, Prairie City, Ill. This champion won the Illinois State Fair earlier in the show season. Grand and junior champion female was Green Ridge Donna Lee 2, shown by Libby F. Dohme, Broadlands, Ill.

## Shorthorns name breed builders

Six individuals and one husband and wife team have been named as "Builders of the Breed" by the American Shorthorn Assn. in 1977. This high honor, first given in 1945, is presented annually to outstanding persons for their work with Shorthorn cattle and their contributions to the promotion, development and betterment of the breed and its association.

Recipients named for 1977 were Gary Englehorn, Olivet, S.D.; Charles DeBusk, New Market, Ind.; Donald Kaehler, St. Charles, Minn.; Val and Bev Kjernisted, Stonewall, Manitoba, Canada; W. O. Jennings, Clinton, Ark.; Robert Miller, Fordville, N.D.; and Robert Raisbeck, Lancaster, Wis.

Englehorn is a third generation Shorthorn breeder with a strong belief in the necessity of a good foundation herd and in production testing for both management and marketing purposes. He is past president of the South Dakota Shorthorn Assn. and president of the Hutchinson County Beef Improvement Assn. He has encouraged development of the genetic recapture program, has been instrumental in developing local youth programs and an ardent promoter of programs for the betterment of the cattle industry.

A retired coach, teacher and school administrator, DeBusk began with Polled Shorthorns in 1940 and developed a herd of quality cattle under the name of DeBusk & Sons in 1952. He has served various leadership roles including president, vice president and secretary of the Indiana Polled Shorthorn Assn. He is a member of the Indiana Beef Breeders Assn. and was cited for outstanding Polled Shorthorn Assn. service in 1968. In 1973, he was named an honorary member of the American Junior Shorthorn Assn.

Kaehler joined his brother, Rudolph, in a partnership in 1946 at Homedale Farms where Shorthorns had been raised since 1917. Together, the brothers developed an excellent herd and became one of the largest single recorders of the breed. Extensive records of sale and marketing information is kept on the 200 polled cows now in the herd. He has long supported state and national Shorthorn ac-

tivities and has served many years as a director for the Minnesota Shorthorn Assn. Two sons have been national junior directors.

Shorthorns have been in the Kjernisted family for over 60 years and Val and Bev now continue that interest in the production of good cattle at their Stone-Oak operation. Mrs. Kjernisted has assumed major roles in the management of the herd and is an avid Shorthorn promoter. Kjernisted has served for many years as a director of the Manitoba Shorthorn Club, president of that group and a board member for the Canadian Shorthorn Assn.

Jennings, a retired rural mail carrier has long been a supporter of good Shorthorn cattle. He never hesitated to purchase good cattle to make them available to buyers in his part of the country. He is credited with introducing excellent Shorthorn cattle into the state of Arkansas. He has held various offices in the Arkansas Shorthorn Assn. and is cited for his contributions to the expansion of the breed.

A third generation Shorthorn breeder, Miller is currently involved in the production of Shorthorns with the Bar Four Cattle Company. A graduate of North Dakota State University, he has always placed emphasis on performance and progeny carcass evaluation. Interested in the importance of communications, he was active in the establishment of the North Dakota SHORTHORN NEWS. He has served many years as a state association director.

Raisbeck began his Hi View

### Breeders comment

(Continued from Page 7B)

Thieman said. "They may honestly believe that they are doing a right and proper thing, but what about the risk of ruining the breed and the vast majority of breeders who have built it? The primary purpose of a purebred record association is to keep the pedigrees pure."

Presenting ...

### "GREEN RIDGE MR. MARSDEN"

1976 Illinois State Fair  
Ground Champion  
365 day wt. - 1,140  
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His first calves on the ground look great.

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Farm Shorthorn operation some 25 years ago. The operation uses production testing for weaning and yearling weights as part of a herd management program aimed at producing registered bulls for commercial cattlemen. He has served as a state director, is currently the vice president of the Wisconsin Shorthorn Assn. and has served as an officer of several agricultural commodity organizations.

## Shorthorns provide strength

(Continued from Page 5B)

The cattle industry in the United States has indeed undergone considerable change in the last decade and Shorthorn programs have successfully changed with the change in demand. Shorthorns have always been known for their ability to fit in — their ability to adapt. Shorthorn breeders are applying pro-

gressive testing pools to their programs to produce cattle with length, size, muscling, gainability and efficiency.

The Shorthorn breed has truly made great advancements within recent years but with these changes, breeders have not lost insight into what actually makes the logical, profitable beef animal. The industry will con-

tinue to demand greater ease of calving, milking ability, rapid gains, higher feed efficiency, and lean, well muscled, tasty carcasses that will grade choice. No one breed combines all these merits into one animal better or can contribute more of these merits to other cattle than the Shorthorn.

Someone once told the story about the young bull who arrived at the ranch, took a look at all the heifers and cows and suggested to the old bull that they "run down to the pasture and get acquainted with a few of them."

"No," said the old bull. "Let's walk down to the pasture and get acquainted with all of them."

And this, says Dusty Rich, Oklahoma beef specialist, is the way it works. The main thing with introducing a young bull to a ranch is conditioning.

"During the next few months a lot of cow-calf producers will be taking young bulls home with them," he says. "They'll be replacing older bulls that have been culled from herds because of age, unsoundness or a lack of fertility."

"We've all heard the story about sending a boy to do a man's job," Rich says. "Well, these young bulls can do the job if they're conditioned right."

One thing ranchers should keep in mind, he says, is buying bulls 30 to 60 days before the breeding season starts.

"This allows young bulls to get used to their surroundings and the situation in general in which they'll have to work," he says.

New bulls should be placed in small pastures or traps where they can move about to tighten their muscles and improve their general physical condition. Then, when they get into the breeding pasture, they're better able to go to work.

A lot of the time, young bulls need some extra feed during the first three or four weeks of the breeding season, Rich says.

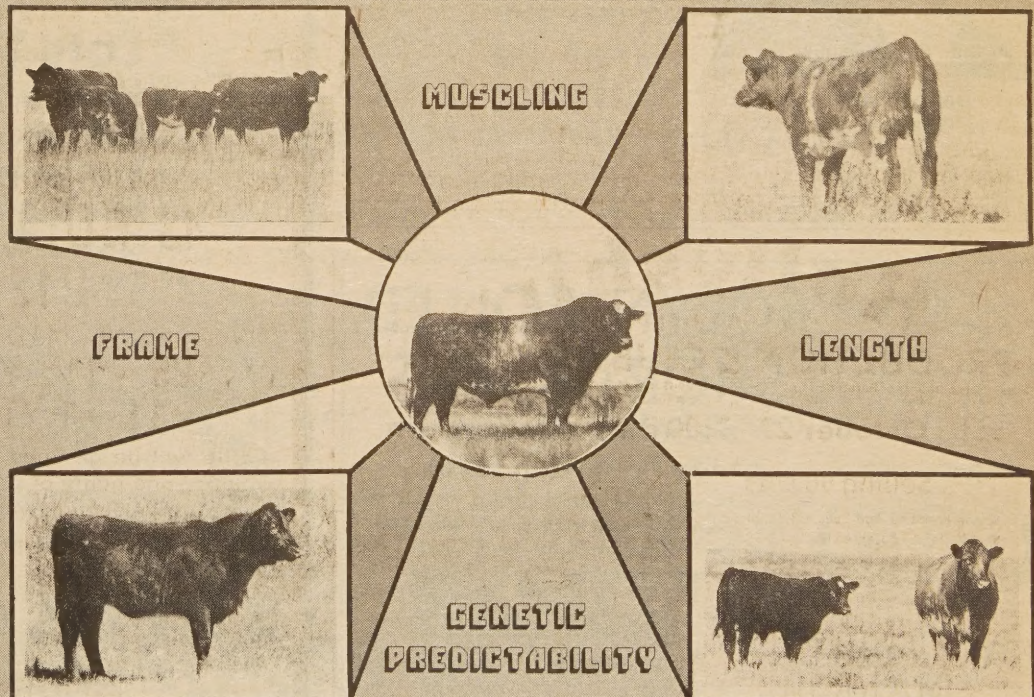
"They're still growing, some may have just lost their baby teeth, but they're doing a lot of work," he says. "Four to six pounds of high energy feed daily the first three to four weeks of the season will help them do a better job."

Another point Rich stresses is semen evaluation. "Research indicates about 15 per cent of all bulls lack in semen quality, and a test will identify any young bulls with problems of this sort," he says. "You can wait and let nature prove it for you, but it can be mighty expensive."

"A new bull of genetic superiority can do wonders for improving your calf crop and your cow herd down the line," Rich says. "And a little work in preparing these young bulls prior to breeding season will pay dividends."

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